## Grade 7 Mini-Module: Slicing Three-Dimensional Figures

Aligns with CCSS.MATH.CONTENT.7.G.A.3: Describe the two-dimensional figures that result from slicing three-dimensional figures, as in plane sections of right rectangular prisms and right rectangular pyramids.

## Related Standards

- CCSS.MATH.CONTENT.6.G.A.4: Represent three-dimensional figures using nets made up of rectangles and triangles, and use the nets to find the surface area of these figures. Apply these techniques in the context of solving real-world and mathematical problems.


## Objectives

In this module, you will learn and practice the following skills:

- Identify the resulting face shape when a solid is sliced parallel to its base.
- Identify the resulting face shape when a solid is sliced perpendicular to its base.
- Identify the resulting face shape when a solid is sliced at an angle to its base.

Let's get started!

## Key Terms

- A three-dimensional figure is a geometric figure that has length, width, and depth.
- A solid is a three-dimensional figure.
- A face of a solid is one of its two-dimensional surfaces.
- An edge is formed where two faces of a solid meet.
- A vertex is formed where three or more edges of a solid meet.
- A plane is a flat surface.
- A cross-section of a solid is a two-dimensional face formed where the solid is cut.


## Slicing Three-Dimensional Figures

(CCSS.Math.Content.7.G.A.3)
A three-dimensional figure is a geometric figure that has length, width, and depth. Three-dimensional figures are also called solids.

The two-dimensional surfaces of solids are called faces. Two faces meet to form edges. Three or more edges meet to form vertices.


If a plane intersects a solid figure, it produces a cross-section of the solid. The cross-section is a two-dimensional shape. A solid may have more than one cross-section, depending on the position and angle of the plane.

A plane can slice a rectangular prism with square bases to produce a triangle, a square, or a rectangle.


